REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable reconsideration of this application, in light of the present amendments and following discussion, is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-20 are pending in the present application. Claims 1-13 and 20 are amended by the present amendment. Support for the amended claims can be found in the original specification, claims and drawings.[1] No new matter is presented.

In the Office Action, Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first and second paragraphs; Claims 1-12 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101; Claims 1-10, 13-17 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by Loveman ("The DEC High Performance Fortran 90 Compiler Front End", IEEE 1995, pp. 46-53); and Claims 11-12 and 18-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Loveman.

The Office Action rejects Claims 1-12 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first and second paragraphs, asserting that the term "computer-readable medium" is not described in the specification.

In response, Claims 1-12 are amended to remove this phrase, and instead recite a "memory configured to store a program, which when executed by a computer, causes the computer to perform a method of..." Applicant notes that Claim 13, which was part of the original disclosure, recites "a computer implemented method..." Therefore, in order for the claimed method, or program that interrelates with the computer to perform the method, to be realized, one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly understand that the program must be stored in some sort of memory, and executed by the computer in order to achieve the steps recited in Claims 1-12. Thus, while the specification fails to explicitly disclose a "memory", Applicant respectfully submits that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would clearly understand that program must be stored in a memory, and executed by a

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[1] E.g., specification, at least at p. 14, ll. 9-19 and Figs. 5A-5B. Support for the "memory" and "computer implemented" language can be found at least at original Claim 13.

computer, or some type of processing device, to perform the features recited in amended independent Claims 1-12.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection of Claims 1-12 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first and second paragraphs, be withdrawn.

The Office Action rejected Claims 1-12 and 20 under 35 U.S.C. § 101, as directed to non statutory subject matter.

In response, Claims 1-12 are amended, as noted above, to recite a "memory configured to store a program, which when executed by a computer, causes the computer to perform a method of..." Therefore, Claims 1-12 are amended to clarify the use of a "memory" which could not be considered "a wireless or transmission type" of medium, and recite an interrelationship between the program stored on the memory and a computer that executes the stored program to perform the functions recited in these claims.

Also, Claim 20 is amended to recite "a computer implemented program development system" instead of a "program development system". Therefore, Claim 20, similar to Claim 13, which was not rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101, specifically recites that the system is implemented by a tangible "computer".

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection of Claims 1-12 and 20 under 35 U.S.C. § 101 be withdrawn.

The Office Action rejects Claims 1-10, 13-17 and 20 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by Loveman. In response to this rejection, Applicant respectfully submits that amended independent Claims 1, 13 and 20 recite novel features clearly not disclosed by the applied reference.

Independent Claims 1, 13 and 20 are amended to recite, in part, that:

> ... an instruction statement for explicitly calling the intrinsic function which defines aforementioned details of the processing operations is not beforehand described in a body of the input source program since *the definition of the intrinsic function is provided independently from the input*

source program, and the program for compiling generates no object code
from the intrinsic function.

As disclosed in an exemplary embodiment at p. 14, ll. 9-18 of the specification, the

definition of the intrinsic function is provided independently from the input source program

and the program for compiling generates no object code 2 from the descriptions of the user-

defined intrinsic function, as shown in Figs. 5A and 5B. Therefore, the intrinsic function

definition can be described to a header file of the input source program 1. Or as shown in

Fig. 4, the intrinsic function definition is stored in a file (intrinsic function information file 3)

different from the input source program 1, and then the program for compiling (syntax

analyzer 12) can also read and compile the definition of the user-defined intrinsic function

from the intrinsic function information file 3.

Turning to the applied reference, Loveman describes a compiler front end component,

which is responsible for lexical analysis, syntax analysis, and semantic analysis.[2] The

claimed compiler, however, differs from Loveman because in the claimed configuration it is

not necessary to rewrite the user application itself; a user does not need to call the intrinsic

function clearly within the user application; and it is not necessary to rebuild the compiler.

Otherwise stated, Loveman fails to disclose that "an instruction statement for

explicitly calling the intrinsic function which defines aforementioned details of the

processing operations is not beforehand described in a body of the input source program since

the definition of the intrinsic function is provided independently from the input source

program, and the program for compiling generates no object code from the intrinsic

function" as recited in amended independent Claims 1, 13 and 20.

For example, in rejecting the claimed feature directed to the statement for explicitly

calling the intrinsic function, the Office Action relies on p. 51 of Loveman, and asserts that

the claimed invention and Loveman are analogous since the description on the program of

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[2] Loveman, Abstract.

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"pi=sum(rectangle_area)" can process with a compiler in <u>Loveman</u>. In the claimed

configuration, however, even if the intrinsic function such as "sum" is not clearly used in a

program (the user application) from the program description independent of a target, the

claimed configuration determines automatically that the compiler may displace the user

definition instruction (for example, "sum" instruction), and performs code generation. In

contrast, in <u>Loveman</u>, a user has to call Intrinsic Function clearly in FORTRAN language.
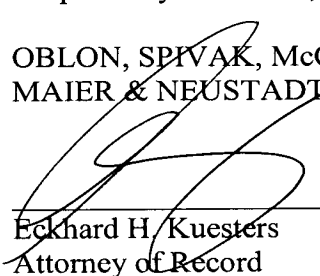
<u>Loveman</u>, therefore, fails to disclose that "an instruction statement for explicitly

calling the intrinsic function which defines aforementioned details of the processing

operations is not beforehand described in a body of the input source program since *the*

definition of the intrinsic function is provided independently from the input source

program, and the program for compiling generates no object code from the intrinsic

function" as recited in amended independent Claims 1, 13 and 20.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection of Claims 1-20 under

35 U.S.C. §§ 102 and 103 be withdrawn.

Consequently, in light of the above discussion and in view of the present amendment,

the present application is believed to be in condition for allowance. An early and favorable

action to that effect is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

OBLON, SPIVAK, McCLELLAND,
MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.

Eckhard H. Kuesters
Attorney of Record
Registration No. 28,870

Customer Number

22850

Tel: (703) 413-3000
Fax: (703) 413 -2220
(OSMMN 08/07)

Andrew T. Harry
Registration No. 56,959

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